# THE North-China Herald.

VOL. VIII., Nº. 404. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, APRIL 24, 1858. PRICE, TAELS 15 ₩ ANNUM.

## INTIMATION.

### NOTICE.

ALL Parties having Claims against, or being indebted to the Insolvent Estate of BOHSTEDT & Co. of Shanghae, are requested to send the particulars thereof to the undersigned on or before the *15th day of September*, 1858.

By Order of the Judge Commissioner,

J. F. H. TRAUTMANN,
*Assignee.*

12se Shanghae, 4th March, 1858.

### ~~NOTIFICATION.~~

~~*Consulat de France à Changhaï et Ningpo.*~~
~~*Le 17 Février* 1858.~~

~~LES créanciers de la maison BOVET BROTHERS & CIE., dont la faillite a été légalement déclarée par son représentant M. GUSTAVE BOVET à Changhaï, sont invités à déposer leurs titres et réclamations, entre les mains de M. EUGENE BUISSONNET, nommé par le Consul de S. M. I., syndic de la dite faillite.~~

~~*Le Chancelier,*~~
~~B. EDAN.~~

### NOTIFICATION.

*Consulat de France à Changhaï et Ningpo.*
*Le 18 Février* 1858.

LES créanciers de la maison BOHSTEDT & Co., dont la faillite a été légalement déclarée par son chef M. JULIUS BOHSTEDT à Changhaï, sont invités à déposer leurs titres et réclamations, entre les mains de M. J. F. H. TRAUTMANN, nommé par le Consul de S. M. I., syndic de la dite faillite.

*Le Chancelier,*
B. EDAN.

## NOTICES OF FIRMS.

### NOTICE.

THE business of the undersigned as a Merchant at this place will in future be carried on under the style of JAMES MACDONALD & Co.

JAMES MACDONALD.
Shanghai, 12th April, 1858.

WITH reference to the above Mr. ALEXANDER CUSHNY is appointed Agent for our Firm at this Port.

JAMES MACDONALD & Co.
17jy Shanghai, 12th April, 1858.

### NOTICE.

MR. H. M. M. GRAY is authorised to sign our firm.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 30th March, 1858.

### NOTICE.

THE Business hitherto conducted by the undersigned will hereafter be under the firm of D. DE BARROS & Co.

D. DE BARROS.
tf Shanghai, 31st March, 1858.

### NOTICE.

THE undersigned have formed a Partnership and Established themselves in business at Hong-kue, as HYDRAULIC and MECHANICAL ENGINEERS, SHIPWRIGHTS, BOAT BUILDERS, &c., &c.

COPPERSMITH'S and BLACKSMITH'S WORK, and BRASS CASTINGS, promptly executed.

Residence near the United States Consulate.

PINDER & CLARK.
tf Shanghai, 3d March, 1858.

### NOTICE.

MR. JOHN FRANCIS CARTER is authorized to sign my name per procuration.

WM. BROUGHALL.
tf Shanghai, 1st March, 1858.

### NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. ROBERT S. STURGIS, Mr. EDWARD CUNNINGHAM, and Mr. DANIEL N. SPOONER, in our House, *ceased on the 31st December last.*

Mr. N. M. BECKWITH, and Mr. THOMAS WALSH, have been admitted Partners this day.

RUSSELL & Co.
tf China, 1st January, 1858.

### NOTICE.

WE have this day established ourselves under the Style or Firm of PICKENPACK, THIES & Co., for the transaction of a *General Commission Business* at the Port of BANGKOK, SIAM.

All outstanding Business of either of us, will be taken over by the new Firm.

PAUL PICKENPACK,
THEODOR THIES.
20ju Bangkok, 1st January, 1858.

### NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. FREDERICK JOHN BESLEY in our firm ceased, and Mr. HERMAN OPPERT was admitted a Partner in the same from this date. Our business henceforth will be carried on under the style of OPPERT & Co.

BESLEY, OPPERT & Co.
tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1858.

### NOTICE.

MR. WILLIAM ADAMSON and Mr. HENRY WILLIAM WOOD, are authorised to sign for the BORNEO COMPANY, Limited.

JOHN HARVEY,
*Director.*
tf Singapore, 2nd November, 1857.

### ~~NOTICE.~~

~~I have established myself at Shanghai as *Agent and Commission Merchant.*~~

~~J. [illegible] LEWIS.~~
~~tf Shanghai, 11th November, 1857.~~

### NOTICE.

PENDING the existing troubles at CANTON, the undersigned has established himself at this Port, as *Merchant, and General Commission Agent.*

S. ROBERTSON.
tf Macao, 21st September, 1857.

## NOTICES OF FIRMS.

### NOTICE.

THE Business hitherto carried on by the Undersigned under the style of TRAUTMANN & Co. is hereby declared closed.

All outstanding business will be taken charge of by Messrs. HARKORT & Co.

J. F. H. TRAUTMANN.
Shanghae, 30th June, 1857.

### NOTICE.

WE have removed our establishment from CANTON to SHANGHAE, and have admitted Mr. J. F. H. TRAUTMANN a Partner in our firm from this day.

HARKORT & Co.
tf Shanghae, 1st July, 1857.

### NOTICE.

THE undersigned beg to give notice that they have established a Branch of their Business, as *Watchmakers & General Storekeepers*, at Foochow foo, where the Business will be conducted by Mr. KUPFERSCHMID.

KUPFERSCHMID & DATO.
tf Shanghai, August, 25th, 1856.

## INSURANCES.

### NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, PENANG, and BATAVIA.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

### HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, payable in *Shanghae, Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Manila, Bombay* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.
Shanghae. 1855.

### THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

(*Established* 1843.)

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS (covered by protecting Policies at LLOYD'S and the various LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES.) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy,* the *Straits, Ceylon,* the *Presidencies of India, Suez,* and *England.*

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For RATES OF PREMIUM and other Information. apply to

R. S. WALKER. *Hongkong.*
M. FISCHER. *Canton.*
E. WARDEN, *Shanghai.*
T. MARSHALL, *Singapore.*
A. P. LOVELL, *Calcutta.*
ROBERT FRANCK. *Madras,* or
JOHN RITCHIE. *Bombay.*

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.
London, 24th December. 1851.

### ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others,—*Rate of Premium,* ¾ *per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of* 1 *per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ⅔, and for 3 Months ⅓, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participate in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
*Agents in Shanghae.*
Shanghae, 1st August. 1850.

### ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

*Trustees:*
JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq.
JOHN NAYLOR, Esq.
CHARLES TURNER, Esq., *Chairman.*

THE Company is prepared to grant Policies of Insurance against FIRE on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or its contents. Attention is directed to the fact that the Policies of this Company are NOT SUSPENDED in the event of invasion or insurrection.

G. C. SCHWABE & Co.,
*Agents for Shanghai.*
Shanghae, 10th July, 1856.

## FOR SALE.

~~FOR SALE EX "PAMPERO,"~~

~~BEST Anthracite COAL.~~

~~Apply to~~
~~WETMORE, WILLIAMS & Co.~~
~~tf Shanghai, 30th December, 1857.~~

## FOR SALE.

### BOOKS ON SALE.

AT H. FOGG & Co.

| | *price per copy.* |
|---|---|
| WILLIAMS' Dictionary of the Chinese language, ...... | $7.00 |
| Do. Commercial Guide, ........ | 3.00 |
| The same with map of China, | 3.50 |
| Do. Map of China, Mounted,.... | 2.00 |
| Do. " " Pocket,...... | 1.00 |

tf Shanghai, 7th April, 1858.

### FOR SALE.

YSASI & Co.'s Best PALE SHERRY.

ALSO,

Superior PORT and SHERRY in 3 doz. Cases just received.

MONCREIFF, GROVE & Co.
tf Shanghai, 1st February, 1858.

### FOR SALE.

ENGLISH patent yellow Metal SHEATHING from 16 *a* 32 oz., and NAILS.

English Copper SHEATHING from 22 *a* 32 oz., and NAILS.

ALSO,

Prime Hoth's Russian CORDAGE assorted sizes. Apply to

WM. PUSTAU & Co.
tf Shanghai, 22d January 1858.

### FOR SALE.

TATHAM'S Sherry,
Port,
Claret,
and Champagne.

Also a few cases of London Stout, *Bass & Co.'s* Pale Ale, and 30 doz. fine Champagne Perry.

NOTT & Co.
tf Shanghai, 11th March, 1858.

### FOR SALE.

AT the Coal Dépôt of the undersigned—Best *Labuan* and *English* COALS.

LINDSAY & Co.
Shanghae, November, 1855.

### RECEIVED PER OCTOBER OVERLAND MAIL.

A CHOICE assortment of MILLINERY and WINTER GOODS; French BOOTS and SHOES; Baby LINEN, TOYS, &c., &c.

*Chez.* MADAME WRIGHT,
*Magasin des Modes.*
Barrier Road,
tf Shanghai, 16th December, 1857.

### FOR SALE EX "PRIDE OF THE OCEAN" AND "ABDUL MEDJID."

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE, | in 1 doz. | Cases. |
| Do. Pale SHERRY, | in 2 doz. | do. |
| Old PORT, .................. | in 3 doz. | do. |
| Old SHERRY, ............... | in 3 doz. | do. |
| La Rose CLARET, ........... | in 3 doz. | do. |

Apply to

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghae, 16th December, 1857.

### FOR SALE.

BEST English Steam COAL, apply to

E. WARDEN.
tf Shanghai, 17th September, 1857.

### FOR SALE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| SUPERIOR CLARET | in 1 doz. | Cases. |
| HOCK | " | " |
| SAUTERNE | in 2 doz. | " |
| CHAMPAGNE | " | " |
| SELTZER-WATER. | | |

Also—SHERRY and PORT WINES, in Wood and Bottled.

GEORGE THORBURN.
tf Shanghai, 17th March, 1857.

### WORKS ON SALE.

*At the London Mission Printing Office,*
SHANGHAE.

TO be had also at the Office of the *North-China Herald*—

| | |
|---|---|
| Medhurst's STATE and PROSPECTS of CHINA. .................. | $ 2:00 |
| FOKIEN or AMOY DICTIONARY, 1 vol. 4to.,.................. | 10:00 |
| CHINESE and ENGLISH DICTIONARY, 2 vols. 8vo.,............ | 10:00 |
| ENGLISH and CHINESE DICTIONARY, 2 vols. 8vo.,............ | 10:00 |
| ENGLISH and JAPANESE VOCABULARY, 1 vol. 8vo.,.......... | 2:00 |
| COREAN and ENGLISH VOCABULARY, 1 vol. 8vo.,........... | 2:00 |
| FORMOSAN and ENGLISH VOCABULARY, 1 vol. 12mo.,........ | 1:00 |
| NOTICES on CHINESE GRAMMAR, 1 vol. 8vo.,.............. | 1:00 |
| ANCIENT CHINA, 1 vol. 8vo., .... | 2:00 |
| THEOLOGY of the CHINESE,.... | 1:50 |
| On the true meaning of the word *SHIN*, or "SPIRIT," ............ | 0:50 |
| GLANCE at the INTERIOR of CHINA, ..................... | 1:00 |
| The Chinaman abroad, or a Desultory Account of the MALAYAN ARCHIPELAGO, by *Ong-t'hae-hae,* | 0:50 |
| On the SILK MANUFACTURE, and CULTIVATION of the MULBERRY, .................... | 0:75 |
| General Description of SHANGHAE and its Environs,.............. | 1:00 |
| NARRATIVE of a MISSION to the JEWS at Kae-fung Foo, ........ | 0:50 |
| FAC-SIMILES of 4 ancient Hebrew Manuscripts, from the Synagogue at Kae-fung Foo,.............. | 1:00 |
| NOTIONS of the CHINESE concerning GOD and SPIRITS,........ | 2:00 |
| GRAMMAR of the SHANGHAE DIALECT, .................. | 2:00 |
| MEMOIRS of the Life and Labours of Dr. MORRISON,................ | 3:00 |
| CHINESE PHONETIC VOCABULARY,—1 Rupee each, or 3 copies for ........................ | 1:00 |
| MANCHU TARTAR GRAMMAR, Translated from the Chinese,.... | 2:0 |
| Thom's CHINESE SPEAKER,.... | 2:00 |
| Esop's FABLES, in Chinese and English,........................ | 2:00 |
| J. Edkins' GRAMMAR of the Mandarin Colloquial Dialect of the Chinese language, ............... | 2:00 |

## HOUSES & LAND.

### FOR SALE AT FOOCHOW.

THE HOUSE and LAND, formerly the Property of Messrs. WETMORE & Co., and now of P. F. RICHARDS & Co. The Premises are in a good locality for the transaction of business with the Chinese, they have a water frontage and are in the principal thoroughfare from the City to the Foreign Settlement.

For particulars apply to

Messrs. GILMAN & Co., *Foochow.*
or Messrs. P. F. RICHARDS & Co.
tf Shanghai, 14th April, 1858.

### VALUABLE HOUSE PROPERTY AT HONGKONG FOR SALE.

ALL that piece or parcel of GROUND with THREE DWELLING HOUSES erected thereon, known by the name of "ALMACK PLACE" bounded on the North by Wellington Street, on the West by Aberdeen Street, on the South by Gage Street and on the East by two closes of land registered in the Land Office as Nos. 11 and 97 and containing in the whole 18,798 square feet, and registered in the Land Office as No. 13. The property is situated in the centre of the city and is held for the residue of a term of 999 years commencing on the 23d of April, 1844, at an annual ground rent of £42.12.6.

For further particulars, apply at the *North-China Herald* Office, Shanghai.

tf Hongkong, 19th March, 1858.

### TO LET.

THE whole of the PREMISES in *Church Street,* occupied by the undersigned, to whom apply

ROBT. A. BRINE.
tf Shanghai, 3d June, 1857.

### TO BE LET.

THE Dwelling HOUSE and GODOWNS, at present occupied by Messrs. DALLAS & Co.

Apply to
SAML. BROWN.
tf Shanghai, 1st March, 1858.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

MR. THOMAS L. WALKER,
*ARCHITECT & SURVEYOR,*
QUEEN'S ROAD, VICTORIA, HONGKONG.
June 24th, 1856.

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### JULIUS TOBLER,

*Elève de Winnerl.*
CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURER.
PARIS OBSERVATORY.

BEGS to inform the Community of Shanghai and Captains, that he has established himself at this Port as CHRONOMETER & WATCH MAKER.

Residence in the house lately occupied by E. M. SMITH, Esq., near Smith's bridge Yan-king Pang, Shanghai.

CHRONOMETERS rated by Transit Observations.

24ap Shanghai, 13th April, 1858.

### H. FOGG & CO.,

SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS,
GENERAL AGENTS, AND
AUCTIONEERS.
*SHANGHAE.*

### HALL & HOLTZ,

SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS
AND BAKERS,
BREAD AND BISCUITS.
*SHANGHAE.*

### McKENZIE & CO.,

*Ship Chandlers, Storekeepers,*
*General Agents and Provisioners.*
NEAR THE FRENCH CONSULATE
SHANGHAI.

### KUPFERSCHMID & DATO,

CHRONOMETER,
WATCH AND CLOCK-MAKERS AND
GENERAL STORE-KEEPERS.
*Church Street, corner of Fives-court Lane.*
*SHANGHAE.*

CHRONOMETERS CAREFULLY RATED
BY TRANSIT OBSERVATIONS;
CHRONOMETERS AND NAUTICAL
INSTRUMENTS
CLEANED, REPAIRED, AND
ADJUSTED.

### RICHARDS & CO.,

*Ship Chandlers & General Commission Agents,*
SHANGHAE,
ESTABLISHED IN 1844.
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH
PROVISIONS,
SEA STORES, BISCUIT, BAKERY,
AND LIVE STOCK,
&c., &c., &c.

### E. A. REYNOLDS,

*Superintendent of the Dry Dock,*
AND HEAVING DOWN HULKS
"*WILLIAM THE FOURTH.*"
AND
"*SOUNDARY.*"

*All Orders for Carpenter's, Caulker's, Blacksmith's, Coppersmith's and Brazier's Work, promptly attended to.*

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE,

TAR, Pitch, Oakum, American White Oak, and Pine Planks, Spars, and Ships' Timber.

Copper, and Metal Sheathing, Bolts, Spikes, and Nails.

Boiler Plates from 1/8th *a* 9/16th, Sheet and Bar Iron, Anchors, Chains, Hawse-Pipes, Shackles, Hooks, Thimbles, Clew-Irons, Marline-Spikes, Screw-Bolts, Spikes, and Nails of all sizes.

Manila, Hemp and Coir Cordage, Cotton and Flax Canvas, and Twine.

Winches, Fire Engines and Force Pumps, for sale and on hire.

DRY DOCK, HONG-QUE,
*July 18th,* 1857.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### WANTED.

A SITUATION in a Mercantile House by a young gentleman thoroughly acquainted with the routine of Office business.

Address "Co.," *North-China Herald* Office.

tf Shanghai, 16th January, 1858.

### ~~HONGKONG DISPENSARY.~~

~~A BRANCH of the above DISPENSARY is this day opened in the premises situate on the Bund adjoining Park Lane and known as the *Tuckei Hong.*~~

~~Arrangements have been made for a regular monthly overland supply of fresh and pure Medicines with the usual requisites of a Dispensary.~~

~~Prescriptions and Family Recipes prepared, Medicine Chests supplied and refitted.~~

~~W. J. PRESTON.~~
~~24ap Shanghai, 30th January, 1858.~~

### THE SHANGHAE HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY.

HAS been enlarged, and can accommodate PRIVATE Patients with comfort.

The terms are,

For Private Room, ....Tls. 2.0.0 a day.
" Officers do. .... " 1.5.0 "
" General Wards,.... " 1.0.0 "

*Washing One Tael per month extra.*

The Lowest charge is Seven Taels.

F. C. SIBBALD, M.D., *Surgeon.*
MR. NEWMAN, *Apothecary.*

☞ The DISPENSARY is well stocked with Medicine, which may be had on application to the Apothecary.

tf Shanghai, July 17th, 1857.

### ~~UNION RESTAURANT & REFRESHMENT ROOMS.~~

~~WE the undersigned beg respectfully to inform the foreign Community of Shanghai and Captains visiting this Port that we have established a public place for Resort on our extensive premises directly opposite the BRITISH CONSULATE, and hope that by strict attention to the comfort of our guests and by supplying Articles of the best qualities at moderate charges to merit a share of Public Patronage.~~

~~We also beg to state that we will open for the recreation of those who may be desirous of availing themselves of out door amusements a private QUOIT GROUND and BOWLING GREEN, and during the Summer Months an ICE CREAM SALOON.~~

~~*N. B.*—A Private Room for Parties (and a Private Room furnished to Let with or without Board.)~~

~~*On and after the 8th inst. an Ordinary Daily.*~~

~~EVANS, SUTTON & Co.~~
~~tf Shanghai, 4th March, 1858.~~

### ~~NOTICE.~~

~~HENRY EVANS begs respectfully to inform the Foreign Community of Shanghai, that he has at considerable expense completed his new Establishment on the premises formerly occupied by the late C. WILLS, Esq.~~

~~H. E. takes the present opportunity to return his sincere thanks to his friends and the community at large for the very liberal patronage he has received since his return from England, and to state that no effort shall be wanting on his part to merit a continuance of the same.~~

~~*P.S.*—On and after *the 1st of March,* H. E. will recommence Muffin making and the Baking of the celebrated Queen's Breakfast Rolls.~~

~~Shanghai, 24th February, 1858.~~

### F. PEARSON,

*General Store-Keeper,*
CLOSE TO THE U. S. CONSULATE,
*HONG-QUE,*

ALL descriptions of Seamen's CLOTHING, CUTLERY, &c. Superior FRENCH BRANDY, GIN, WINES, CORDIALS, &c.

WHOLESALE,

MANILA CORDAGE of all sizes; MANILA CHEROOTS and COFFEE; COPPER and COPPER NAILS;

*On moderate terms.*

### KIN-TEE-YUEN,

CAN SUPPLY PARTIES WITH SILKS OF
EVERY DESCRIPTION;
GAUZES OF NEWEST PATTERNS;
SHAWLS, and APRONS;
AND EMBROIDERED WORK OF THE
LAST FASHIONS,
AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES,
TSING-KEE SHOP,
*Near the French Consulate.*
Shanghai, 1st September, 1855.

### SAEKEE & CO.,

*Yang-king-pang Street, three doors from Messrs. H. Fogg & Co.*

HAS FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Silks, Satins, new pattern Gauzes, Crapes, Embroideries, Nankeens, Sarsnets, Pongees and every description of Silk Piece-goods of Soo-chow Manufacture.

ALSO,

Lacqueredware, Grass Cloth, Ivory Carvings, &c., &c., &c., from Canton.

AND,

Champagne and other Wines.

### ALGAR & STREET,

*Colonial Newspaper & Commission Agents.*
THE COLONIAL PRESS
SUPPLIED WITH
NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS, TYPE, INK,
PRESSES, CORRESPONDENT'S
LETTERS,
AND ANY EUROPEAN GOODS,
ON LONDON TERMS.

COLONIAL NEWSPAPERS received at this Office are regularly filed for the inspection of Advertisers and the Public.

11, Clement's Lane,
Lombard Street, London.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### CIRCULAR.

THE P. & O. S. N. Company's Steam-ship *Aden*, Captain J. Bernard, will be despatched from Shanghai, on *Tuesday, the 27th April, at day-light*, with Her Majesty's Mails, for conveyance to Europe *vid* Hongkong, and Amoy.

She will have room for 2,500 Bales of Silk for Ports beyond Suez.

Cargo will be received on board up to 5 P.M. of *Saturday, the 24th instant*, and Parcels at this Office until *Noon* of the same day.

E. WARDEN, *Agent.*

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Shanghai, 20th April, 1858.

### NOTICE.

MR. JOSEPH PRIESTLEY TATE is authorised to sign our Firm.

JAS. BOWMAN & Co.

23oc Shanghae, 23d April, 1858.

### NOTICE.

MR. AARON MOSES GUBBAY has been admitted a Partner in our firm at Shanghae.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

15my Hongkong, 12th April, 1858.

### NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. HENRY A. Wardell, in the firm of WARDELL, HEDGE & Co., cessed on the 31*st of Jany last*; all the outstanding accounts will be settled by the remaining partners, who will continue the business under the style of HEDGE & Co.

WARDELL, HEDGE & Co.

26ju Foochow, April 15th, 1858.

### EX "EXCELSIOR."

TO be sold the following Wines:—
Steinwine.
Klingelberger.
Liebfraumilch.
Sparkling Hock.
Zeller Rother, (a red wine).
Johannisbergh.

Apply to
G. H. STYAN.

tf Shanghai, 24th April, 1858.

THE
# North-China Herald.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, APRIL 24. 1858.

NOTICE.—The hours of DIVINE SERVICE in Trinity Church, are on Sundays, at 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.

Bibles, (in various languages), Prayer Books, and Hymn Books, can be obtained by application to the Chaplain, or of Mr. Wright, the *Sexton*.

JOHN HOBSON, *Chaplain*.

NOTICE.—PUBLIC WORSHIP is held in the London Mission Chapel, every Sunday, at half-past nine A.M., and at six P.M.

NOTICE.—Divine Service is held in the Chapel of the American Episcopal Mission at *Hoong Kow*, every Sunday Evening at Half-past Seven.

### NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communications can be received, unless accompanied by the real name and address of the author, which will be kept private if desired.

We reserve to ourselves the prerogative of refusing, without comment, such articles as we may not be disposed to admit.

Advertisements received for insertion up to *Friday-noon*, in each week.

### LATEST DATES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| England, | Feb. 17 | Singapore, | April 5 |
| Bombay, | Mar. 19 | Hongkong, | April 14 |
| Calcutta, | Mar. 25 | New York, | Feb. 3 |
| Galle, | Mar. 28 | | |

DIED.—On the 30th March, at Swatow, Wm. van Hees, Master of the Dutch Barque *Johannes Anthonius*.

### COMPARISON OF OBSERVATIONS,

*taken by*

A SELF REGISTERING THERMOMETER

*in the open air, in a shaded situation, at Shanghai,—the Maximum by day, and the Minimum at night.*

FOR THE WEEK.

| *Ending 23d April, 1858.* | | | *Ending 23d April, 1857.* | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Max.* | *Min.* | *Max.* | *Min.* |
| 17,— | 67 | 47 | 60 | 48 |
| 18,— | 67 | 60 | 52 | 49 |
| 19,— | 75 | 52 | 52 | 48 |
| 20,— | 82 | 54 | 53 | 45 |
| 21,— | 80 | 58 | 65 | 47 |
| 22,— | 78 | 49 | 63 | 55 |
| 23,— | 63 | 44 | 70 | 50 |

*To be continued weekly.*

### LATEST QUOTATIONS.

*(Friday Evening.)*

Exchange.

*On London*, First class Credits, 6 months sight, 6s. 2*d.*; other Credits and Private Bills, 6s. 2½*d.*; Bills with documents, 6s. 3*d.*, per Shanghai Tael.

Opium.

Nominal, no business.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Malwa, *Old* | Tls. 460 *a* 465 | Shanghai weight |
| do. *New* | " 455 — | |
| Patna, | " 540 — | |

### LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.—April 23d, *Esperanza*, (Ham. bp.), 108, Johannsen, from Hongkong.

### PASSENGERS.

Arrived.—Per *Aden* from Hongkong, Mr. & Mrs. Gubbay, Messrs. S. Sassoon, Davenport, Lamond, C. Laroche, J. Xavier, and Lopes; from Amoy, Messrs. C. W. Bradley, Jr., and B. A. Wardell.

Departed.—Per *Yang-tze*, Messrs. A. A. Wheely, and C. W. Overweg.

The P. & O. Co.'s Steam-ship *Aden*, Capt. Bernard, arrived here on the 19th instant, from Hongkong 14th. She does not bring a London mail, the *Pekin* having arrived without it, as stated in our last.

Passengers arrived in Hongkong,—

Per *Pekin*, on 11th April, Messrs. Heaton, Fonseca, Gonsalves, and Com. J. Richards, R N.

The *Aden* is to leave for Hongkong, with the mails, on Tuesday morning the 27th inst., calling at Amoy. The *Hellespont* steamer is advertized for Wednesday morning, giving ample time for her to catch the mail steamer leaving Hongkong on the 5th proximo.

We hope to receive advices from the Gulf of Pecheli before the *Hellespont* leaves, although it is somewhat uncertain if the notice that the mail would leave Shanghai so early as the 27th has reached the Squadron in time to be acted on. Should any news arrive in time for the above mentioned opportunity we shall publish it in an extra.

During the present lull in the progress of our diplomatic negotiations, and while waiting the advent of more substantial intelligence,—brooding over the past, and mentally forming bright stereoscopic views of the future,—we set our quill to work, to transfer to paper some of the offspring of our editorial cerebrum, which holding as they do a high place in our estimation, we are prone to believe they will be favourably received by our readers also. In view of the formation of a new treaty with China, several points force themselves on our attention, with almost equal claim to consideration, but all may be resolved under one general head, which we term *extended privileges.* Although this is the language of convention, we are not sure that it is the most correct phraseology; the Celestials are too much in the habit of treating us as needy suppliants, and it must be allowed that our intercourse with them is frequently calculated to countenance this idea. When the English and Chinese commissioners met at Nanking in 1842, for the purpose of negotiating terms of peace, the shrewd Elepoo having listened attentively to all the demands, at length enquired,—*Is that all?* and being answered in the affirmative, he rejoined with evident symptoms of relief,—"*All shall be granted.—it is settled,—it is finished.*" The old man had been invested with plenipotentiary powers. He had been commissioned if necessary, and no doubt expected to have, to accede to something much more formidable; and if we now feel aggrieved by the restrictions imposed upon us, it may be the blame rests very much with ourselves; but it is greatly to be desired,—that on the next consultation touching the matter above hinted at,—we should not give the Chinese commissioner cause to ask,—*Is that all?*

We look forward with much confidence to the result of Lord Elgin's mission. We rejoice exceedingly in the exposition which he has already given of his views; and believing that he will be guided by the principles which he has thus avowed, we anticipate the happiest consequences. Omitting for the present several points which in due time will occupy our attention, we would dwell for a moment on a topic, which, although to some it may appear a less urgent matter, yet we consider that any treaty omitting it, will be so far imperfect, and leave so much to be accomplished on some future occasion. We allude to *Freedom of access to every part of the empire.* Do we hear some timid soul say,—This is too great a privilege to ask!—We call it not a privilege,—we claim it as an international right; and so long as we depress our claims to anything below that point, so long we countenance the supercilious bearing of this haughty race towards us. Is it the honest conviction of our hearts, that we are really inferior to the Celestials? If not, then why do we so plainly declare it by our treaty stipulations. Some disciple of the school of progress may perhaps remind us, that "Rome was not built in a day,"—that we must not be too precipitate,—that the advantages we look for will all come in good time, but it is not desirable to ask for benefits, till we are prepared as a people to take advantage of them.—Grant all this, and we reply, that the good time is now at hand, that by this time we may be supposed to have finished our curriculum. If Sir H. Pottinger thought it judicious to put us in pinafores, it is surely no unreasonable demand, that we should look for emancipation after having submitted with a good grace to this discipline for sixteen long years. No restraint in this matter appears to have been thought of in the Nanking treaty; this was an after thought ingeniously introduced into the supplementary document, a year afterwards, by the cunning Tartar Keying; but even that leaves the question in a very indefinite form, and without some additional bond, there is no certain limit to an Englishman's excursion. We are told that there is such a bond somewhere in the archives of the British Consulate at Shanghae; and that it was concocted by Captain Balfour and the Taoutae for the time being. That gallant officer's *penchant* for military discipline, may be some excuse for this attempt to curtail the liberties of his countrymen; but it is satisfactory to know that the document in question has long been obsolete in practice. The successors of the two officers above named virtually ignored it; and it is well known that the "ablest of our Consuls" repeatedly set it at nought, by personally overstepping its requirements. For many years it has been the habitual practice of residents at this port, to relax themselves by excursions of greater or less distance into the country. Stoppages occasionally take place by the Chinese authorities, but we hear of no further action; and it is our conviction that such excursions have been very beneficial in more than one respect. Still it is annoying to feel, and to be told that we are merely going on sufferance; and this is the spot which we wish particularly to see blotted out. Are we for ever to be treated as merely fit denizens for the establishment of the illustrious Woombwell? never to be allowed to exceed the length of our chain? Are we to be eternally cooped up in one small corner, and made the gazing-stock of stupid Chinamen, who come far and near to take a peep at the amphibious animals who have squatted down on their shores? We are dissatisfied at making this a matter of sufferance; we claim it as a right; and while we would claim this as an uncontrovertible right, in treaty stipulations we would merely demand the protection of the authorities, while prosecuting that right. If it is thought desirable, let passports be the stipulated condition; but see that we are not outwitted in the form of these. Let the passports be—not permission to travel,—that being assumed,—but guarantee of protection by the imperial officers. This may be necessary in the present transition state of our relations with China; but we do not look upon the passport system as a permanent institution. Notwithstanding the evils which it is supposed would arise from the too free promiscuous ingress of foreigners into the inner land,—evils which we fully foresee and deplore,—yet we conceive that any artificial system of exclusion, must necessarily be temporary in its character; and that the evils will best work their own cure.

It was our intention to have said something regarding the benefits attendant on the right in question, but as our compositor warns us that our column is already full, we defer our remarks, assured that these benefits will suggest themselves to every thoughtful mind. Do we blush to think of the devoted Morrison, in his self-sacrificing labours in the cause of humanity, skulking about in open day, more like an unconvicted felon, than in his true character as a disinterested philanthropist;—do we regret the existence of those conventionalities which lay like an incubus on the energetic Medhurst, in his zeal for the welfare of this degraded race; do we sympathize with a Fortune in his enlightened researches in the field of science, under the counteracting influence of barbarous restrictions; or do we lament the existence of those obstacles which deprive us of the lively sketches of some Bayard Taylor, laying open to us the every-day life of the Celestials in his Notes a-foot.—Such men have lived, and are living for posterity; and posterity will award a tribute of gratitude to their memory. While we honour their enterprize in surmounting to some extent the difficulties of their position, let us hope that the time is not far distant, when our altered circumstances will permit the same amount of enterprize to be diverted into other channels, and become productive of far greater results.

## THE REBELLION.

The approach of summer seems to have awakened the rebels from the dormant state in which they have remained during the winter, into renewed activity. We have accounts from various quarters of disturbances caused by them, and of the taking and plundering of provinces.

In Kiangsi they are still in considerable force, and we hear that the Shensi men who had opened Hongs in the neighborhood of Ho Kow and taken up funds for the purchase of the new Teas, have been attacked and robbed of three lacs of dollars. The gathering of the fine crop of Leesan and Sinchunekai Teas will be much interfered with, and a large portion of the Pekoes and Souchongs entirely lost. All communication between Ho Kow and the Oopack districts is closed for the present, which prevents silver being sent into the country for the purchase of the new Oopack and Oonam Congous.

In Fukien province, under Leurh Chun, they have taken possession of Poo Sing, Tsungke, and Tsungoang, all towns of considerable importance. At the first they met with great resistance, and were several times repulsed, but through the treachery of some of the inhabitants they at last gained admittance, when they set fire to the houses, and killed the greater portion of the people.

The rebels in Fukien are quite distinct from those in Kiangsi, being more a local banditti than anything else.

In Chekiang province, Shih ta kai with a considerable force has made his appearance, and taken possession of Kiangshan. He is now said to be marching on Ku chau foo, and Lanki, *en route* for Hangchow.

At Lanki the inhabitants are much alarmed and are moving their furniture and valuables out of the town, whilst at Hangchow the Mandarins have collected a large force, to enable them to repel them should they venture to attack the place.

Both in Kwangtung and Kwangsi they are in possession of several prefecture cities, and in the prefectures the mandarins have no authority.

Hunan and Hupeh, in several places, appear to be in a state of anarchy, the people, being unable to comply with the demands of the tax gatherers, are refusing to pay.

Of the position which the Taiping and other rebels at present hold in the Empire, foreigners have not had any reliable information for a considerable period. All that we know to be true is, that the Taipings hold the city of Nanking,—the ancient capital of China; but reports state the city to be invested on the northern side by Imperial troops and vessels of war, and on the eastern and southern sides also by Imperial troops, leaving only the western side open for communication with the country, in the direction of Nganhwui and Kiangsi.

Rumours state that Taiping or other rebels are also masters of the following places. In the province of Kiangsi,—the prefecture cites of Kwangsin, Kewkeang, Jaouchow, the district cities Eyang, Yuhshan and others, and the country immediately round the prefecture city of Nanchang, the capital. In the province of Chekiang,—the prefecture city of Kuchau, and the district city of Changshan as well as the pass from Yuk-shan to Changshan—the grand route by which teas come to Shanghai. In the province of Nganhwui,—the prefecture cities of Nganking and Wuwei both lying on the northern side of the Yangtsze, and the prefecture cities of Ningkwoh, Hwuichow and Taiping, on the southern side of the Yangtsze.

Thus, with rebellion in the provinces of Kiangsi, Keangsu, Chehkiang, Fukien, Nganhwui, Kwangtung and Kwangsi, disturbances in Hoonan and Hupeh, and the attitude of foreign barbarians, in possession of the provincial city of Canton, and threatening the very capital of the empire and seat of the court, the Imperial Government is surrounded with difficulties most perplexing and embarrassing, from which the only escape that we can see is, in a ready and unequivocal concession of the demands being made upon it by the foreign Plenipotentiaries, and the formation of a treaty of friendship with those powers.

The following was in type before we collected the above information:—

Rumours and Reports concerning the advances of the Insurgents have been current, among the Chinese here, during the past week. The city of *Ning-kwoh fu*, the most southern department of the province of Ggan-hwui, is said to be again in their possession. It is also said that, the important Pass *Chang Yuh Shan* has fallen into their hands. Regarding the latter, the reports are contradictory; one is that the Rebels advanced and took the Pass by storm; another is that the Imperialists, in charge of it, have quietly gone over to the Insurgents.

From our correspondent at Ningpo, also, we learn that there is great excitement in that place, it being believed that the rebels are marching on Hangchow. Business is greatly affected by the report and Sycee has risen considerably.

Nine men were beheaded at Ningpo a few days ago for breaking into a Banker's shop armed with knives, &c., and plundering it.

## THE "GALLANT."

The men whom we mentioned in our last to have been apprehended as the murderers of the Captain, mate and seaman of the *Gallant*, are in custody in the city. Three of them have confessed their guilt and the others, we are told, are undergoing examinations. The progress in the case appears to us to be somewhat tardy as there is a British subject, one of the *Gallant's* crew, in Shanghai who has yet to be taken into the city to identify the prisoners. Much credit is due to the Chinese authorities for their exertions in causing the apprehension of the culprits. The Butler, we believe, has not yet been taken.

The Shanghai Literary and Scientific Society held its regular monthly meeting at the Shanghai Library on Tuesday evening last. S. Wells Williams, L.L.D. was elected a Corresponding Member; Capt. Shadwell, C.B., R.N. was elected an honorary member; and A. Davenport, Esq., of H. B. M. Consulate, Shanghai, was admitted a member of the Society. Mr. A. Wylie agreed to act as Corresponding Secretary *pro tem.*

The President, the Rev. Dr. Bridgman, read a paper on the "Geography of Central Asia." An outline sketch of the North-western frontier of the Chinese Empire, including Tarbagatai, Kobdo, Uliasuta, &c., formed it's introduction; details respecting the mountains, rivers, lakes, plains, and their mineral, vegetable and animal productions followed; with a notice of Mr. Atkinson's travels and especially of his adventures on the Bielouka; also references were made to the races of men—Cossacks, Kalmucks, Kirghis, and their chieftains Genghis and others—who once held sway over parts of the Chinese Empire. In the conclusion of the paper allusions were made to tumuli of departed generations, and likewise to the recent establishment of a Russian Consulate at Tchoubachack and of its destruction by the Chinese,—which last act is understood to be one of the causes of complaint now preferred against the Imperial Court of Peking.

The Secretary then read a paper from Dr. Macgowan, of Ningpo, on "Earthquakes in Manchuria," giving the dates and peculiarities of nineteen shocks that have been felt in that extensive region of country, between the great wall and the outer *Hingan* mountains, from the year 94 B.C. till 1856 A.D., and remarking that earthquakes seem much more common in winter and spring than in the other seasons.

Mr. Wylie next quoted two instances from Chinese Dynastic history in which children were said to have been suckled by males, being analagous to the instances mentioned in Dr. Livingston's recent work.

The Rev. Mr. Syle, by special request, then read, for the second time, his paper on "the Musical Notation of the Chinese."

## SHANGHAE RACES.

The mail, that apology for so many laches, is urged by our turf reporter as a plea for not furnishing us, for this issue, with the full, true and particular account of the races that came off on Wednesday and Friday in this week; we can therefore only give the places of the horses and ponies as they came in, which we do on the best authority, and promise a graphic report in our next.

The weather and ground was favorable on the whole, on both days, though there was a great contrast; the first day being hot, with a southerly wind, and the thermometer in the shade at 80°, and on Friday, a cold northerly wind was blowing, and the thermometer at 63°. It had rained a good deal the night before, but the wind had dried the course pretty well.

The stand was graced by the presence of many of our fair residents, and the intervals between the races were enlivened by the music of the band of H. M. S. *Highflyer* kindly lent for the occasion.

### First Day.

*The Woosung Plate.*—Spots, 1; Malachite, 2; Drd. 3; Black Cockatoo, 4.
*The Griffin's Plate.*—Cock Tail, 1; Peg Tops, 2; Tiny, 3; Telegram, 4.
*The Hongkong Cup.*—Sydney, 1; Cheerful, 2 Vanguard, 3.
*The Ladies' Purse.*—Topaz, 1; Spots, 2; Cock Tail, 3; Black Cockatoo, 4.
*The Oriental Plate.*—Pailwan, 1; Druid, 2.
*The Hack Stakes.*—Rocket, 1; Bay Middleton, 2.
*The Shanghae Park Cup.*—Spots, 1; Malachite, 2; Topaz, 3.

### Second Day.

*The Griffin's Handicap.*—Telegram, walked over.
*The Shanghae Cup.*—Canrobert, 1; Cheerful, 2; Vanguard, 3.
*The Chun-see Cup.*—Black Cockatoo, 1; Topaz, 2; Pekin Pet, 3.
*The Taotiee Cup.*—Cheerful, 1; Shah, 2; Druid, 3.
*The Hack Stakes.*—Yellow Jack, 1; Rocket, 2; Tartar, 3.

After the fifth race, on the second day, a match was run between, Mr. Beech's grey Arab pony *Afghan*, and Mr. Benedict's black Cape pony *Toby*, which was won by the former.

## CRICKET.

A match was played on Tuesday the 22d inst., on the ground at Hongque, between the officers of H. M. Str. *Highflyer* and a picked eleven from the residents of Shanghai.

The day was very favorable for the sport and the ground, considering the difficulties to be overcome was in very fair condition.

The score will show that our friends from the *Highflyer* were not equal to the eleven brought against them. We trust, however, that they will take advantage of their stay amongst us to regain by practice the skill which a long cruize and absence from home have somewhat impaired; and we hope yet to see a more equal match between the same parties. Of the play on the side of the Shanghai eleven we cannot speak too highly and it plainly showed that even here, far as we are from home, the skill gained at school and at college, had not deserted the former votaries of this noble game; and that go where Englishmen may, manly sports will ever be well represented and enthusiastically entered into.

We cannot conclude without congratulating the Club upon their bowlers, by whom, as a reference to the score will show, almost every wicket was taken.

### Shanghai Club.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bell, | *b* Hill, | 1 |
| Wild, | *run out*, | 3 |
| Owen, | *b* Hesketh, | 13 |
| Gibbes, | *b* Gully, | 34 |
| Howell, | *run out*, | 22 |
| Gibb, | *b* Gully, | 1 |
| Tate, | *not out*, | 15 |
| Holdsworth, | *b* Gully, | 9 |
| Hyslop, | *c* Hesketh, | 1 |
| Maclean, | *b* Gully, | 1 |
| Ballance, | *b* Hesketh, | 9 |
| | | 109 |
| *Byes Wides, &c.*, | | 20 |
| Total, | | 129 |

### H. M. S. "HIGHFLYER."

*1st Innings.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Smith, | b Owen, | 2 |
| Hills, | b Owen, | 0 |
| Dupuis, | b Owen, | 4 |
| Huxham, | b Gibbes, | 0 |
| Gully, | b Gibbes, | 0 |
| Adlam, | c & b Gibbes, | 2 |
| Berners, | c Wild, b Gibbes, | 4 |
| Hesketh, | b Gibbes, | 2 |
| Hutchinson, | b Owen, | 0 |
| Gribbell, | b Gwen, | 0 |
| Wood, | *not out,* | 0 |
| | | 14 |
| | *Byes Wides, &c.,* | 9 |
| | Total, | 23 |

*2d Innings.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Smith, | b Gibbes, | 0 |
| Hills, | b Gibbes, | 3 |
| Dupuis, | b Gibbes, | 1 |
| Huxham, | *l b w,* | 0 |
| Gully, | *run out,* | 0 |
| Adlam, | c Tate, b Owen, | 0 |
| Berners, | b Owen, | 0 |
| Hesketh, | b Gibbes, | 7 |
| Hutchinson, | *not out,* | 0 |
| Gribbell, | b Gibbes, | 3 |
| Wood, | b Gibbes, | 0 |
| | | 14 |
| | *Byes Wides, &c.,* | 5 |
| | Total, | 19 |

SINCE our last, the United States Ship *Minnesota*, and chartered steamer *Antelope*, H. I. M. Ships *Primauguet*, *Dragonne*, *Avalanche*, *Phlégéton* and *Némésis*, and H. M. Ships *Sampson* and *Coromandel* have gone northward to join the squadron, in the Gulf of Pecheli. The Emperor of China's war-steamer *Confucius* has also left, for the mouth of the Peiho it is said. If H. I. M. Hienfung proves contumacious, the *Confucius* may be found to have gone into the Lion's mouth.

PASSENGERS per P. & O. S. N. Company's steamer from Hongkong.—

Per *Bombay*, 13th April; for Singapore,—Mr. A. E. Benjamin; for Madras,—One Havildar Major, and one Havildar, Royal Gun Lascars; for Marseilles,—Messrs. F. G. Hely, D. F. Broines, A. Dreysus, P. F. Everett, P. S. Forbes, and J. Nibbett; for Alexandria,—Mr. & Mrs. Purdon, and child, Messrs. L. Ballaseck, and T. Lambarri; for Southampton,—Mr. H. T. Ellis, R.N., Captain C. W. Elgee, R.A., Messrs. E. M. Edmond, James Rutter, J. Alexander, and Master Smithers.

SHANGHAI, *April* 21*st*, 1858.

*To the Editor of the*
NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

MY DEAR SIR,—Will you be pleased to ask through your columns why the price of passage by the Peninsular and Oriental Company from Shanghai to Southampton is Seven hundred taels of Sycee silver, or about Eight hundred and fifty Mexican dollars, when the cost of passage from Hongkong to Southampton is but Six hundred and twenty-four Mexican dollars, making a difference of about Two hundred and twenty-five Mexican dollars.

Deducting from this the price of passage from here to Hongkong Ninety-five taels or One hundred and twenty Mexican dollars, there still remains a clear gain of over One hundred Mexican dollars, in favor of a person engaging a passage in Hongkong.—I am, very sincerely yours,

C. D. S.

## NOTES FOR THE TIMES.

*To the Editor of the*
NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

SIR,—That celebrated French sinologue M. G Pauthier, thinks the Russians were exceedingly knowing when in the "Treaty of *Kiakta*," ratified in 1728, they introduced the following article:

"The Russians shall continue to occupy for the future, the *Kwán*, or hotel, which they now possess in Pekin; and at the request of the Russian ambassador, the Chinese government shall assist the Russians in building a church. The priest who resides at Pekin, and three others who attend on him, according to the articles agreed on, shall reside in the before-mentioned hotel. The Russians shall be allowed to worship their own God, according to the rites of their religion. They shall be allowed further to receive into their hotel four young students, and two of more mature age acquainted with the Russian and Latin languages, whom the ambassador may desire to leave at Pekin, in order to acquire the Chinese language. They shall be fed at the expense of the emperor, and shall be at liberty to return to their own country when they shall have finished their studies."

I will not deny, Mr. Editor, the authority of so great a name; but it will be well for other nations to see that equal privileges are accorded to them in future treaty stipulations. The Russians certainly know more at the present day concerning China, than any other western people; and the French on account of their sources of information are much more fully posted in all that concerns the literature and the physical geography of China, not to allude to other things, than those nations which use the English language. For this reason we shall avail ourselves of whatever material may come in our way. At the present intensely interesting period in the history of western intercourse with the Chinese empire, it will not be thought amiss to lay ourselves under obligation either to the venerable Father Hyacinth, the Russian archimandrite at Pekin, some time in charge of the Russian church there, or to the elegant M. G. Pauthier, who in his work on modern China, has kindly furnished the world with the fullest and most minute account of the empire, and its capital, which we have yet seen in any western language, the account of Pekin drawn mainly from the aforesaid Russian father, who met with a detailed description of Pekin, in the Chinese language. We were fortunate enough to get hold of the Chinese book whence Hyacinth obtained his information, yet as it is easier to follow a beaten road, than to beat out a new one, we shall lay M. Pauthier further under contribution for his nice plan of Pekin, reduced from Hyacinth's, which the readers of the *North-China Herald* will get at some future day, provided the draughtsmen of the Celestial Empire can imitate it, and your lithographic press print it, and provided further that there be no unforeseen hindrances to so desirable an acquisition. With this dry preamble, Mr. Editor, you will now permit me to have recourse to those more refreshing fountains, and to present you with—

## A DESCRIPTION OF PEKIN.

The French missionaries at *Pekin*, by astronomical observations, have determined its position to be North Latitude 39° 54′ 13″ and Longitude 116° 21′ 51″ East from Greenwich. It is situate in the Northern part of the province of *Tshih-li*, about four hundred *li* (or 125 miles) from the great wall of China. Thirty *li* to the west of the city there rises a chain of high mountains, which run from the North to the South-west, and from which spring some small rivers that water a portion of the plain. One of these streams, the *Tüng-hwâi*, supplies the interior of the Imperial city. The Northern arm of this river forks into several branches, surrounds the imperial palace, forms several lakes, and fills the ditches around the city. Its waters then fall into the *Yŭn-hŏ*, canal, which empties into the *Peh-hŏ* or *Pei-hŏ*,—the *North River*, about 25 *li* east of Pekin.

The Chinese further call the city *Shŭn-t'ien-fŭ*—that is, "Departmental city obedient to *Heaven*."—for your readers must know that the Emperor of China is styled by this august name;—it is divided quite distinctly into the *Néi-tshan*, Interior-city, and *Wai-tshan*, Exterior-city. The first named contains another enclosure called the *Hwâng-tshan*, or Imperial-city; which further contains another city enclosed also in walls, called *Tsz-kyin-tshan*, or Interdicted-city.

Our truly *savant* friend M. Pauthier says (now, don't laugh! Mr. Editor;) that Pekin and Paris were originally chosen near the Northern frontiers of two empires in order to protect them against their Northern enemies, the Tartars and the English! Pekin may be looked at in a two-fold point of view, the political and the physical. Although the province of *Tshih-li* in which the the capital city is situated be not *central*, if we take into account only China Proper, yet it seems to have been naturally destined to become the seat of a powerful empire. Whenever proximitive danger threatens, vigilance ought to be unceasingly on the alert for protection—and so it is that the safety of a country is best secured when the seat of government is near the point menaced.

The authors of the *Great Imperial Geographa* in 356 books says: that the exterior aspect of Pekin is formidable; its territory is ample; the vast sea bounds it on the east; a great chain of mountains—the *Tai-hâng*—forms its western boundary; the numerous fortified defiles of the *Joyful Peaks*—the *Hyi-fŭng*—protect its northern frontier; on the south it is sustained by the soil of the empire; and thus encircled bids defiance to barbarian cupidity!

Pekin is situated in the middle of a vast low sandy plain, miry in many places: on the east and south this vast plain extends farther than the eye can reach; but on the west and north, hills begin to rise above the plain only a few miles from the walls of the city; and at a distance beyond, the prospect is bounded by mountains which separate the province of *Tshih-li* from Mantchuria. The immensity of the temples outside the walls; the magnificence of the monasteries; the picturesque disposition of the cemeteries of the nobles and the wealthy, form some beautiful views, which would be greatly augmented were it not for the Chinese custom of burying their most beautiful creations behind dead walls of brick; which destroys all the exterior majesty of those places most worthy of admiration. The neighbouring diversified hill country, covered with harvests in summer, present some beautiful landscapes; but in the winter the ravines, the excavations, and the hillocks disfigure the scenery. The city itself, when seen from the hills in the distance which command the view, has the appearance of being situated in the midst of a thick forest; this arises from the diversified arrangement of the groves belonging to the numerous cemeteries, as well as from the many avenues of trees leading to the convents, and also those planted within the city wall itself. To the travelling stranger approaching the city of Pekin, its lofty walls and towers give it an imposing appearance, not unworthy the capital of a great empire; but when he comes within the walls, his admiration is turned to surprise. He beholds there none of those beautiful and superb edifices, none of those neat and elegant streets, which are the principal ornament of western cities; instead of these, he sees, in various directions irregular assemblages of houses, shops and temples. The style of the architecture, and the general appearance of the buildings, is the same as elsewhere. Most of the streets are indeed sufficiently wide and straight; but many are not paved, and, in general, their bad condition is a just subject of complaint, in this as well as in other Chinese cities. As, however, the front of every shop in the business streets, has an arrangement peculiar to itself, and before it, on either side, a perpendicular sign-board as high as the roof, covered with inscriptions in large gilt or painted letters describing the wares within and the reputation of the dealer, and often hung from top to bottom with flags and ribbons; this diversity in the arrangement of merchandise, together with the profusion of gaudy decorations and the bustling crowd by which he is surrounded, divert the attention of the spectator, and cause him to forget in some degree the more disagreeable parts of the scenery around him. The smaller streets are quiet and free from crowds; but those which lead to the principal gates are constantly thronged with people. The following description by an eye-witness will serve to convey some idea of the scene they often exhibit. "The multitude of movable work-shops of tinkers and barbers, cobblers and blacksmiths; the tents and booths where tea and fruit and rice and other vegetables were exposed for sale; with the wares and merchandise arranged before the doors of the shops, contracted the spacious to a narrow road in the middle. The processions of men in office, attended by their numerous retinues bearing umbrellas and flags, painted lanterns and a variety of large insignia of their rank and station; trains accompanying, with lamentable cries, corpses to their graves, and others conducting brides to their husbands with squalling music; the troops of dromedaries laden with coal from Tartary; the wheel-barrows and hand-carts loaded with vegetables; occupied nearly the whole of this middle space. All was in motion; the sides of the streets were filled with people buying and selling and bartering their different commodities. The buzz and confused noises of this mixed multitude, proceeding from the loud bawling of those who were crying their wares, the wrangling of others, and mirth and laughter which prevailed in every group, could scarcely be exceeded. Pedlers with their packs, and jugglers and conjurers, and fortune-tellers, mountebanks and quack doctors, comedians and musicians, left no space unoccupied." Such, according to Mr. Barrow, is the scene exhibited in a street in Pekin.

The foregoing paragraph I take from a well-written article by a friend; and I will add thereto another; as follows:

"Pekin or *Pei-kin* 'the Northern capital,' is regarded by the Chinese as one of their most ancient cities: its early history, however, is involved in obscurity. The imperial court has been repeatedly removed from one province to another, having been held in Shense, Honan, and in other more southern provinces. The first monarch of the Yŭen dynasty, who ascended the throne in A. D. 1279, kept his court for several years at the capital of Shanse; but subsequently removed it to *Shŭntien-foo*, the principal department of the province of Chihli, and the present site of Pekin. Hungwŭ, the first emperor of the Ming family, established the seat of his government at Kyŭngning foo, the principal department of the province of Kyŭngnăn, and hence styled *Nankin*, 'the southern capital;' but Yunglŏh, the third monarch of the same line, removed it to Pekin, where it has remained to the present time. On native maps the city is not usually denominated Peikin, but *Kia-ze*, 'the residence of the court.' Since the foundations of the city were first laid, it has undergone many changes in its extent and form. For a long period it was surrounded only by a single wall, and had nine gates; and hence, even to the present day, it is sometimes spoken of as 'the city of nine gates.' At a later period it was extended towards the south by a new wall, leaving the former southern wall between the old and new city. At the present time, the northern division is called *néi-tshan*, 'the inner city,' and and the southern, *wai-tshan* 'the outer city;' and as in the case of Canton, the northern part is frequently denominated the Tartar city. The new wall which surrounds the outer city, or more southern division of Pekin, has seven gates. The northern division of the city is nearly in the form of a parallelogram, of which the four sides face the four cardinal points; it extends from north to south about four miles, and from east to west three, having an area of twelve square miles. The southern division extends from east to west nearly six miles, and two and a half from north to south, occupying an area of about fifteen miles. Thus the entire circumference of Pekin may be estimated at nearly twenty-five miles, and its area at about twenty-seven square miles. The walls of the northern division of the city, according to Barrow, are thirty feet in height, twenty-five feet in breadth at the base, and twelve at the top. The inclination is chiefly on the inner side; the outer side is smooth and nearly perpendicular. Near the gates, the walls are faced with marble or granite, but in other places with large bricks laid in mortar, which is made of lime and and clay, and 'in process of time becomes almost as hard and durable as granite.' The intermediate space between the inner and and outer surfaces of the wall is filled with the earth and clay that was dug from the ditch which surrounds the city. On the outer side of the walls, square towers, projecting about fifty feet from the line of the wall, and of the same height with it, are built at the distance of about sixty yards from each other. Two such towers, of equal height with the walls, stand one on each side of every gate, and are connected in front by a semicircular fort. The arches of the gates are strong, being built of stone; they are surmounted by large wooden buildings, several stories high. On the inside of the wall, at the side of every gate, also near the middle of the interval between the gates, and at the several corners of the city, there is a species of esplanade for ascending to the top of the wall."

Among the beautiful sights likely to attract the attention of the stranger, may be named the *Great lake* called *Tái-i-tshz*, with its marble isle; and the delightful heights of the *Mountain of ten thousand years*; and also the magnificent southern entrance to the interdicted city; but we are told that when it is necessary to bring Chinese workmen into this interdicted city, they are conducted in blindfold, and when the work is done, they are again blindfolded and taken out. There is no navigable river, worthy the name; and for good fresh clean water, the people have to proceed to the wells outside the city on the north. Coal is obtained at no great distance to the North-west of the city. But while Pekin may glory in its advantageous position, and boast of the colossal dimensions of its brick and granite walls, it has historical precedent that its population is at the mercy of any such exterior force as may be able to stop the supplies which come in by the canals.

Having thus glanced at the outward aspect of the capital of the empire, let us look at its internal arrangements. The *Tá-ts'ing*,—*Great Pure*—or Tartar dynasty were no sooner established upon the throne of the *Mings*, than they imposed their military organization upon the capital, forming the *Eight Banners*, or military organization for the defence of the imperial palace. The positions of the various divisions of this military force if not permanent, yet when the Chinese work under consideration was published the arrangement was as follows: the *Yellow bordered-banner* occupied the north-eastern region of the Inner-city, near the *Gate of Tranquil Repose, or Ngân-ting-mun*; the *Yellow-banner* occupied the north-western region of the city near the *Gate of Virtuous Victory, or Tuh-shun-mun*; the *Red-banner*, the *Red bordered-banner*, the *Blue bordered-banner*, occupied the Western side of the city; while the *White-banner*; *White bordered banner*; and *Blue-banner*, occupied the eastern side of the Interior city.

And now, Mr. Editor, should you and your readers not be tired with the foregoing, next week we can take a glance at

THE INTERDICTED CITY.

Shanghai, April 20th, 1858.

*(From the Times, December 23.)*

## RUSSIA.

*(From our Berlin Correspondent.)*

BERLIN, *Dec.* 20.

In the first half of November, General Mouravieff, Governor-General of Eastern Siberia, arrived in St. Petersburg; he had only in the previous September returned to Irkutsk from a long journey of inspection in the district beyond the Baikal Lake; and letters from Irkutsk state distinctly that his visit to St. Petersburg concerned important official matters connected with his post of Governor-General of East Siberia. The civil and military arrangements of that district had formed the main subject of the General's conferences at the Home-office during his visit to St. Petersburg last year, and if, therefore, the further development of a military organization along the lately annexed territory of the Amoor were among the subjects of his consultations this year also, as we are told it was, we may safely conclude that commercial and frontier arrangements nevertheless occupied a prominent position in them. We can hardly go far wrong in assuming that the two main objects of the recent journey of inspection in the Amoor territory and the subject of the subsequent conferences in St. Petersburg, were the opening up of commercial intercourse with America by means of the Amoor, and the fixing definitively the course of action to be observed in the approaching annexation of a large portion of the Mongol territory as soon as hostilities shall break out with China. What great facilities there are for such an annexation I showed in my yesterday's letter. A few weeks after General Mouravieff's arrival in St. Petersburg we read of his having obtained a short leave of absence for a journey abroad; and since then, I think, we heard of his arrival in Paris, which, if correct, will be highly noteworthy, when taken in connexion with the aspirations we hear and read of in the press of French co-operation in a general attack upon the Chinese empire.

Towards the close of the month of November there also arrived in St. Petersburg, General Korsakoff, the Feldahaman of the Transbaikal Cossack force, and this visit, like that of the above-mentioned General Mouravieff, was understood also to have reference to the coming eventualities on the Southern frontier of the Transbaikal district. Taking the above in connexion with the contents of my yesterday's letter and the line of argument adopted in the very frequent articles on Chinese and East Indian matters to be found now in the Russian press, there can be but little doubt that Russia is meditating a stroke against China,—either an armed one in co-operation with one or more of the great powers, or a quiet piece of annexation all by herself.

In a further article which the *St. Petersburger Zeitung* has published in reply to your recent remarks about the inevitable antagonism of England and Russia in Asia, it is said:—

"While we readily and willingly recognize England's rightful claim to work out her historical mission in Southern Asia, we maintain equally firmly that Northern Asia has been made over to Russia's hands. Russia has, however, in Northern Asia an incomparably more difficult task to accomplish than England in Southern Asia. Siberia is a giant that lies muscle-bound in a trance, whose pulse hardly beats, whose breath is hardly drawn, but whose enormous vital powers are awaiting only the moment of waking. The time is now come for us to proceed energetically to work, and call into existence the life that everything is yearning for. On the whole long frontier of South Siberia, from the Ural to the Pacific Ocean, we must have good, safe roads of communication that shall open up intercourse with Southern Asia. The warm blood and the genial breath of the South, the exchange of ample products of the North for the treasures of the South, the cheerful activity of commerce and industry must impart to the cold, stiff life of the North, motion and increase of population, so that this part of the world may also become the seat of prosperity and civilization."

This vision of prosperity and civilization to be conferred on Siberia is justified, to a very considerable extent, by the progress already made. At the close of last year postal stations had been erected all along the whole line of the Amoor, from Strelotschnaia to Nicholaieff, in which latter place the tinkling of the bell on the post *telega* was heard for the first time in November of last year, when General Kasakewitsch passed through there with certain officers of his staff to an inspection of troops at Marinsk. In that same month an American ship, the *Europa*, arrived at Nicholaieff, (the military station at the mouth of the Amoor, not to be confounded with the Nicholaieff, or ship-building arsenal on the river Bog.) having on board two iron steamers in pieces, which were put together in that town during the winter, and were named after two rivers in Siberia, *Amoor* and *Lena*. The former has 66-horse-power, the latter 35, and draws only 3½ feet water, so that she can ascend the Amoor as far as Ust-Strelotschnaia. To these two have been added two other steamers from a building yard at Schilka. On its first trip up the stream in July last the *Lena* conveyed passenger and goods in 30 days up as Ust-Strelotschnaia, the point of confluence of the two rivers which subsequently bear the name of Amoor; but it was confidently trusted that when they were more familiar with the navigation of the stream they would accomplish the trip in considerably less time. We hear of the *Amoor* steamer being, September 2nd, at the mouth of the Zeja, a tributary of the Amoor, unable to proceed further up for want of water, and having on board 4,350 sable skins varying in value from 6 to 9 silver roubles (a real sable for 18s to 27s,) and 14 gray fox skins at 15 silver roubles a-piece. In Nicholaieff there had arrived up to July 18th two vessels from Boston, two from Hongkong, and two from San Francisco, with goods to the value of 352,090 silver roubles; some Japanese vessels were also expected. In Ajan there had entered five vessels, and six had cleared out. The prices of all sorts of goods, which formerly had been excessively high in Nicholaieff, had sunk very much in consequence of the ample supplies brought by these vessels; for instance, sugar fetched only nine silver roubles per pood of 40 lb., while in Irkutsk the same quantity cost 24 silver roubles. The importers had, therefore, lost but little time in sending their goods up the river, and making a harvest of the high prices there. A letter from Irkutsk, August 27, states that two new towns in that district, Werchnudensk and Balagansk, had been inaugurated this year. Irkutsk itself was expanding rapidly, and gaining in life and wealth from the constant passage through of large numbers of military to join the army in the Transbaikal territory and on the Amoor, inns and *cafes*, with strongly developed Western comforts, were described as having been thus brought into existence. It is remarkable that no letter or other source of information from Irkutsk gives one any intelligence of what has become of the ecclesiastical mission that arrived there July last on its way to Pekin to relieve the members of the mission that had served their time there; it would seem most probable that the same difficulties that prevented Admiral Putiatin from approaching Pekin from the land side have interfered with the project of the so-called "ecclesiastics." The commercial reports from Kiachta show that the unsettled state of things in China has exercised no unfavourable action on the amount of trade done there in tea this year; the quantities that have changed hands there amount to 130,000 chests, a larger number than was sold last year. It is possible that the apprehension of a still worse state of things may have driven some stocks into this market which would otherwise have been withheld or offered elsewhere. In Nishni-Novgorod an extensive conflagration had destroyed all the buildings in which the well-known fair is always held; it was impossible for the inhabitants of the town to make the smallest attempt at saving anything, inasmuch as the river Oka, which separates the town from the site of the fair, was so covered with ice floating down the stream that all crossing was impossible.

*(From the Singapore Free Press*, March 25.)

The Dutch papers inform us that two steam boats are being built for the Emperor of Japan at Fyenoord in Holland.

Prince Tzi-Kuzen, nephew of the Emperor of Japan, is at present on his way to Europe, for the purpose of visiting, as Envoy of his uncle, the Courts of Netherland, France, England and Russia. This is the first time that a Japanese Envoy has appeared in Europe.

In the Dutch papers received by last Overland Mail we find a document of great importance to the interests of Singapore, and an abstract of which we therefore hasten to lay before our readers. The document referred to is an Act of Concession to Mr. Lionel Gisborne, an English Civil Engineer, by which the Dutch Government permits a submarine telegraphic line to be carried, through its East India possessions, between Singapore and Australia. This line is to be a continuation of that through Egypt and the Red Sea, and for which the required permission has been obtained from the Vice-roy of Egypt. It will proceed from Suez through the Red Sea and along the coast of Arabia to the English possessions in India, coming out at Hyderabad on the Indus. From Hyderabad the line will be carried wherever it does not already exist, by the Government of the English East India possessions, to the island of Singapore. From thence Mr. Gisborne proposes taking it to Melville island on the coast of Australia, coming out at four or six places in Netherlands India, one of which will be Timor. The line in Australia will be continued by the Government there to Moreton Bay, from whence a line is already being made to Melbourne. The Concession by the Dutch Government to Mr. Gisborne is dated 16th January last, and allows him and his associates to have stations for one or more telegraphic wires on four or six places in the territory of the King of Holland in the Indian Sea, and to erect the necessary building and establishments. The concessession is to last for ninety nine years, and the Dutch Government reserves to itself the right of purchasing the line after it has been in operation for twenty five years, for a price twenty two times the amount of the clear returns of the three years immediately preceding the purchase. After forty five years it may be taken over on the payment of fifteen times the same clear income for three years. If not taken over in this manner, at the end of ninety nine years the line and the whole material shall belong to the Dutch Government. The Dutch Government has the right to carry subsidiary lines from this main one, to different parts of its East India possessions. Official despatches of the Dutch and other governments are to have precedence over those of private persons. Messages for persons residing in the Dutch territories can only be delivered to them through an Agent of the Dutch Government. Every message sent from the Dutch possessions must in like manner be received through a Dutch Government Agent. The line must be laid within four years, otherwise the concession is to be considered as cancelled. The Dutch Government wishing to have a share in the management of an undertaking which concerns the welfare of its colonial possessions, reserves to itself the right to name a third of the directors during the whole period of the concession, as soon as it shall, within nine months from the date of the contract, secure in Holland or the colonies the raising of a third of the capital required, which is fixed at a maximum of £50,000 Sterling. In any event, whether a third of the capital is contributed or not by Holland, the Government reserves the right to name its Consul at the place where the chief management is established, as one of the directors of the Company.

We further learn that Mr. Gisborne likewise proposes carrying a submarine line from Singpore to Hongkong.—*Ibid.*

*(From the Leader, January 26.)*

## COCHIN CHINA AND COREA.

It is understood that the French Government, after settling accounts with China will establish a demand against Cochin China. With that country the relations of France have at all times been more important than those of any other power in Europe. In 1787, a treaty was signed at Versailles between the representatives of the Annamite Emperor (Cochin China being a French appellation, unknown in the country) and those of Louis XVI., the former ceding to the latter in perpetuity the bay of Touranne. It was then that, after a desolating war between Cochin China and Tonquin, a French bishop had saved the life of the monarch Gia-Long's son whom he conducted to a safe shelter in France; indeed, a powerful French influence had been established, which, during the Revolution, decayed. To religious toleration and commercial freedom succeeded persecution which drove nearly every Christian out of the empire, and although French vessels-of-war occasionally visited the coast, and interfered to protect the Catholic missionaries, the intercourse between the two Governments had almost ceased, when in 1856 the *Catinat* anchored in the bay of Touranne, and announced the arrival of a French plenipotentiary. The Mandarins opposed his reception, but Captain Le Lieur de ville sur Arce captured the forts commanding the town, and negotiations were opened. That they led to no satisfactory conclusion is evident from the mission now entrusted to Admiral Genouilly. It is to be hoped that upon the next occasion the Annamite Empire may be opened once for all to the commerce of Europe.

It presents every facility for commerce. Though a thousand miles in length, it has a shallow interior, penetrated by many large and navigable streams; its harbours are numerous and convenient; its canal system approaches in perfection that of China; its natural productions are of great variety and value; and among its population of five or six millions, a market for our piece goods and other manufactures might be profitably opened, were the jealous prejudices of the Government set aside. We cannot but wish success to the French expedition, should it be determined to restore the ancient European relations with Cochin China, and we should hear with satisfaction that one of Admiral Seymour's frigates had been despatched to negotiate, if possible, a treaty of friendship and trade with the Emperor of Annam.

## AN OWRE TRUE TALE.

Some weeks ago, in idle vein,
I took a sail, in hopes to gain
Some health as well as pleasure;
Now do not think me thievish, pray,
To speak more plainly, I should say,
The *sail* took *me* and boat away,
To spend a day of leisure.

What greater bliss than, calm in mind,
To leave Shanghae and care behind,
If only for a day;
With Scott or Byron by your side
Float down (like Barkis) with the tide,
And dream the hours away?

'Twas ev'ning on the Soochow creek,
The balmy zephyrs much too weak
To fill my flapping sail,
Calm as the bosom of a lake,
The billows without any break,—
Like my *own* mind when I awake
The morning after mail!

A shriek—a rush—a splash—a dash!
I thought the boat had gone to smash,
But no—'twas firm as ever:
When, gazing on the starboard bow,
(This is the solemn truth I vow,)
I saw the cause of all the row,
A *turtle* in the river!

Seizing my gun, a weapon staunch,
I gave the monster a "carte blanche,"
Or rather Blanch's cartridge:
The bullet flattened on his back,—
Startled to hear the sudden crack,
The turtle—*dove*, and so, alack!
I lost my fishy partridge.

To arms! to arms! brave sons of *ma's*,
Go crown your brows with myrtle,
With double-barrels gleaming bright,
Leggings and macintosh bedight,
Prove yourselves heroes in the fight,
And bring us back the turtle!

Nimrods expert, or *jolly green*,
Spare not, but spare for my tureen
A morsel (better fat than lean,)
Of this *soup-or-fishial* wonder:
And then around my festive board,
With cob-webbed bottle from my hoard,
We'll prove that what is now ignored
Is *turtle*, not a "bunder."

JRAMBO.

## SHIPS OF WAR
### IN THE GULF OF PECHELI.

| Names | Guns | Rate | Commander |
|---|---|---|---|
| —British— | | | |
| Calcutta | 84 | Flag-ship | Rear Admiral Sir M. Seymour, K.C.B.<br>Wm. K. Hall |
| Cormorant | 6 | Sc-st g-vl | Thos: Saumarez |
| Coromandel | 5 | St-vessel | Lieut. S. Douglas |
| Furious | 16 | P-wl st-fri | Sherard Osborn, C.B. |
| Nimrod | 6 | Sc-st g-vl | Roderick Dew |
| Pique | 40 | Frigate | Sir F. W. Nicolson, Bart. |
| Sampson | 6 | P-wl st-fri | Geo. S. Hand |
| Slaney | 5 | Gun-boat | Lieut. A. H. Hoskins |
| —French— | | | |
| Audacieuse | 50 | Frigate | Vrignaud |
| Avalanche | 6 | Gun-boat | Lafond |
| Dragonne | 6 | Gun-boat | Brou |
| Fusée | 6 | Gun-boat | de Carpégna |
| Phlégéton | 8 | Steamer | Lévêque |
| Primauguet | 8 | Steamer | Thoyon |
| —American— | | | |
| Antelope | .. | Ch-str | Lynch |
| Minnesota | 50 | St-frigate | S. F. DuPont |
| Mississippi | 13 | St-frigate | Wm. C. Nicholson |
| —Russian— | | | |
| America | 6 | Steamer | Chihacheff |

## NOTICE TO MARINERS.

OFFICE OF MARITIME CUSTOMS,
SHANGHAE, 24*th March*, 1858.

IN place of the *Buoys* laid down to mark the Channel in crossing the Bar at Woosung, Two *Boats* have been moored, in the following positions:—

"The Boat painted *White* and flying a white flag, lies in 14 feet at low water, spring tides, on the Western extremity of a Shoal spit which makes off from the Eastern shore. It is 1½ cable's length from the Shore. The White House in Mr. Henderson's Garden bears from it S. 20° E.; Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.'s Coal Godowns S. 21° W.; and the Woosung Joss Poles N. 25° W.

The Boat painted *Red* and flying a red flag, lies in 12 feet at low water, spring tides, on the Northern extremity of the Lower Middle Ground. The White House in Mr. Henderson's Garden bears from it S. 18° 30′ W.; Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.'s Coal Godowns S. 77° W.; and the Upper Bar Creek open N. 88° E., dist. 5½ cables. It is 2½ cables from the nearest part of the Eastern shore, and between it and the Receiving Ships, which lie on the Western side, the ground is very uneven, and in several places very shoal, many spots having as little as 9 feet at low water.

It is recommended that vessels proceeding up the River should pass close to the WHITE BOAT, leaving it on the *Port Hand*, and after passing it steer for the RED BOAT, leaving it well on the *Starboard Hand*, and gradually approach the Eastern shore to a ship's length off the Upper Bar Creek.

The Red Boat should not be brought to the Eastward of S. 60° E. The Boats bear from each other S. 52° E. and N. 52° W., dist. 4½ cables; lowest depth of water between them, 13 feet, at low water, spring tides."

GEO. L. CARR, *Master R. N.*
*H. M. S. "Pique."*

By order,
WM. LENT, *Secretary*.

## SHANGHAE LIBRARY.

*List of Books received this Mail.*

1382—Professor Wilson's Works, Vols. VI *a* XI, viz.,—Essays Critical and Imaginative, [Vols. II *a* IV. Recreations of Cristopher North, Tales. [Vols. I and II.
1390—Thackeray's Miscellanies, Vol. IV.
1548—Murray's Hand-book for North Italy, 2 Vols.
1840—Waterton's Essays on Natural History, 3d Series.
1869—The Rival Suitors, by Mrs. Hubback.
1872—Passages in the life of a Soldier by Sir J. E. Alexander, 2 Vols.
1873—Lives of Philip Howard, Earl of Arundel and Anne Dacre his Wife, by the Duke of Norfolk.
1874—The Cold Water Cure in Chronic Disease, by J. M. Gully.
1875—Life and Letters of John Keats, 2 Vols.
1876—Final Memorials of Charles Lamb.
1877—Cyrus Redding's Recollections of Fifty Years, 3 Vols.
1878—The Morals of Mayfair, 3 Vols.
1879—History of Court Fools, by Dr. Doran.
1880—Eliot's Scenes of Clerical Life, 2 Vols.
1881—Phillipo's United States and Cuba.
1882—J. D'Ewes' Sporting in both Hemispheres.
1883—Muir's Life of Mahomet, 2 Vols.
1884—Hazlitt's History of the Republic of Venice, 3 Vols.
1885—Miss Martineau's British Rule in India.
1886—Reform in Parliament, by Earl Grey.
1887—Katharine Randolph, by the Rev. G. R. [Gleig.
Edinburgh Review.
Quarterly Review.
North British Review.

Shanghae, April 6th, 1858.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADVERTISEMENT.

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## SHIPS OF WAR IN CHINA.

| Names | Rate | Guns | Estimated complement of men | Horse-Power | Commander |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *British.* | | | | | |
| Acorn | sloop | 12 | 125 | | A. W. A. Hood |
| Acteon (survg) | frigate | 26 | 160 | | Robt. Jenkins |
| Algerine (85) | gun boat | 2 | 50 | 80 | Lieut. Chas. S. Forbes |
| Alligator (store) | ship | | | | |
| Assistance | steamer | 6 | | 400 | W. A. J. Heath |
| Banterer (79) | gun boat | 2 | 37 | 60 | Lieut John Jenkins |
| Belleisle | hospital ship | 6 | 100 | | J. R. Rodd |
| Bittern (Tender to Tribune) | sloop | | | | |
| Bustard (92) | gun boat | 2 | 50 | 60 | Lieut F. W. Hallowes |
| Calcutta | flag ship | 84 | 720 | | Rear Adm: Sir M. Seymour, K.C.B.<br>Wm. K. Hall, C.B. |
| Camilla | sloop | 16 | 130 | | Geo. T. Colville |
| Clown (72) | gun boat | 2 | 37 | 40 | Lieut W. Lee |
| Cormorant | sc st gun vessel | 6 | 91 | 200 | Thos. Saumarez |
| Coromandel | st vessel | 5 | 60 | 150 | Lieut. S. Douglas |
| Cruiser | sc st sloop | 17 | 165 | 60 | Chas. Fellowes |
| Dove (96) | gun boat | 2 | 37 | 60 | James H. Kerr, Master Commanding |
| Drake (97) | do | 2 | 50 | 40 | Lieut Wm. Arthur |
| Elk | sloop | 12 | 125 | | John F. C. Hamilton |
| Emperor | st yatch | 4 | | | Lieut John Ward |
| Esk | sc st corvette | 21 | 240 | 250 | Sir Robt. J. Le M. McClure, Kt. |
| Firm (81) | gun boat | 2 | 37 | 60 | R G. W. Nicolas |
| Forester (87) | do | 2 | 50 | 60 | Lieut Arthur J. Innes |
| Furious | pad-whl st frig | 16 | 230 | 400 | Sherard Osborn, C.B. |
| Fury | pad-whl st sl | 6 | 165 | 515 | C. T. Leckie |
| Haughty (89) | gun boat | 2 | 50 | 60 | Lieut William B. Paull |
| Hercules | hospital | 10 | 25 | | Dr. Burn |
| Hesper (store-ship) | sc st ship | 2 | 51 | 120 | Henry Hill, Master Commanding |
| Highflyer | sc st corvette | 21 | 240 | 250 | Chas. F. A. Shadwell, C.B. |
| Hornet | sc st sloop | 17 | 160 | 60 | W. M. Dowell |
| Inflexible | pad-whl st sl | 6 | 165 | 378 | G. A. C. Brooker |
| Janus (76) | gun boat | 2 | 37 | 40 | Lieut W. H. Jones |
| Kestrel (69) | do | 2 | 37 | 40 | Lieut W. H. Rason |
| Lee (82) | do | 3 | 50 | 80 | Lieut Wm. Graham |
| Leven (84) | do | 3 | 50 | 80 | Lieut Joseph S. Hudson |
| Melville | depôt ship | | | | |
| Minden | store ship | 4 | 27 | | Henry T. Ellis, Master Commanding |
| Nankin | ship | 50 | 500 | | Commondore the Hon. Keith Stewart |
| Niger | sc st ship | 13 | 230 | 400 | Hon. Arthur A. Cochrane, C.B. |
| Nimrod | sc st gun vessel | 6 | 110 | 180 | Roderick Dew |
| Opossum (94) | gun boat | 2 | 50 | 60 | Lieut Colin A. Campbell |
| Pique | frigate | 40 | 350 | | Sir Fred. W. E. Nicolson, Bart. |
| Plover (86) | gun boat | 2 | 50 | 60 | Lieut Robert J. Wynniatt |
| Princess Charlotte | barrack ship | 12 | | | Henry G. Thomsett, Master Com'ding |
| Sampson | pad-whl st frig | 6 | 200 | 467 | Geo. S. Hand |
| Sans-Pareil | sc st ship | 70 | 640 | 400 | A. C. Key, C.B. |
| Slaney (33) | gun boat | 5 | 50 | 80 | Lieut Anthony H. Hoskins |
| Starling (93) | do | 2 | 50 | 60 | Lieut Arthur J. Villiers |
| Staunch (91) | do | 2 | 50 | 60 | Lieut Leveson Wildman |
| Surprise | sc st vessel | 4 | 91 | 200 | Saml. G. Cresswell |
| Tribune | sc st frigate | 31 | 340 | 300 | Harry E. Edgell |
| Vulcano (Factory) | pad-whl st vesl | 3 | 51 | 140 | J. M. Hockley, Master Commanding |
| Watchful (75) | gun boat | 2 | 37 | 40 | Lieut James A. Whitshed |
| Woodcock (73) | do | 2 | 37 | 40 | Lieut Edwin J. Pollard |
| *French.* | | | | | |
| Avalanche | gun boat | 6 | | | Lafond |
| Audacieuse | frigate | 50 | | | Vrignaud |
| Capricieuse | corvette | 32 | | | d'Abboville |
| Catinat | steamer | 12 | | | de Ville sur Arce |
| Dragonne | gun boat | 6 | | | Brou |
| Durance | steamer | 12 | | | Trébuchet |
| Fusée | gun boat | 6 | | | de Carpégna |
| Lily | steamer | | | | Borelli |
| Marceau | do | 8 | | | de Lamotte |
| Mitraille | gun boat | 6 | | | Berranger |
| Meurthe | steamer | 12 | | | Dariès |
| Némésis | frigate | 50 | | | Rear-Admiral R. de Genouilly<br>Reynaud |
| Nisus | brig | 20 | | | Thierry |
| Phlégéton | steamer | 8 | | | Lévêque |
| Primauguet | do | 8 | | | Thoyon |
| *American.* | | | | | |
| Minnesota | steam frigate | 50 | | | S. F. DuPont |
| Mississippi | steam frigate | 13 | 300 | | Wm. C. Nicholson |
| San Jacinto | steamer | 13 | 218 | | Commodore J. Tatnall<br>Henry H. Bell |
| *Portuguese.* | | | | | |
| Amazona | lorcha | 6 | 90 | | Lieut J. E. Scarnicha |
| Mondego | brig | 20 | 120 | | Tavares |
| *Dutch.* | | | | | |
| Medusa | steamer | 18 | | | Fabius |
| *Russian.* | | | | | |
| America | steamer | 6 | | | Chihacheff |

*N.B*—Corrections of errors in the above will be thankfully received by the Editor.

# SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## ARRIVALS.

| DATE. | VESSELS. | FLAG & RIG. | Tons | CAPTAIN. | FROM | Sailed | CARGO. | CONSIGNEES. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Apr 17 | Meurthe [H.I.M. | stmer. | | Dariès | Hongkong | Mar 24 | | |
| .. 17 | Dragonne [H I.M | stmer. | | Brou | Hongkong | .. 24 | | |
| .. 17 | Avalanche [H.I.M. | stmer. | | Lafond | Hongkong | .. 24 | | |
| .. 17 | Eamont | B. schr | 120 | Wilson | Hongkong | .. 25 | Sundries | Dent, Beale and Co |
| .. 17 | Rémi | B. str. | 322 | Laen | Hkong & Amoy | Apr 1 | do | Rémi, Schmidt et Cie |
| .. 18 | Louisa | B. bark | 272 | Oliver | Swatow | | do | Dent, Beale and Co |
| .. 19 | Cossack | A. bark | 586 | Ballard | Boston | Nov 21 | do | Russell and Co |
| .. 19 | Aden | B. str | 812 | Bernard | Hkong & Amoy | Apr 14 | Op., &c. | E. Warden, P.&O. Agent |
| .. 19 | John Masterman | B. ship | 608 | Stewart | Swatow | .. 7 | Sugar | Order |
| .. 20 | Aliquis | B. ship | 1125 | Paine | Calcutta<br>Singapore | Jan 31<br>Mar 1 | Rice | Jardine, Matheson & Co |
| .. 21 | Johannes Anthonius | Du. sh | 720 | Metz | Swatow | Apr 7 | Sundries | Dent, Beale and Co |
| .. 22 | Hellespont | B str | 330 | Crockett | Hongkong | Mar 14 | Rice &do. | Jardine, Matheson & Co |

## DEPARTURES

*From Woosung.*

| DATE. | VESSELS. | FLAG & RIG. | Tons | CAPTAIN. | DESTINATION | CARGO. | DESPATCHED BY |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Apr 18 | Antelope [U.S | chtd-st | 231 | Lynch | Gulf of Pecheli | | |
| .. 18 | Primauguet [H.I.M | stmer. | | Thoyon | Gulf of Pecheli | | |
| .. 18 | Dragonne [H.I M. | stmer. | | Brou | Gulf of Pecheli | | |
| .. 19 | Confucius | B. ship | 510 | Penrice | London | Tea& Silk | Shaw, Bland and Co |
| .. 19 | Avalanche [H.I.M. | stmer. | | Lafond | Gulf of Pecheli | | |
| .. 19 | Phlégéton [H.I.M | stmer. | | Lévêque | Gulf of Pecheli | | |
| .. 19 | Némésis [H.I.M. | frigate | | Reynaud | Gulf of Pecheli | | |
| .. 19 | Yang-tze | A. str. | 700 | Dearborn | Hongkong | Silk & Su. | Dent, Beale and Co |
| .. 20 | Coromandel | H M str | | Douglas | Gulf of Pecheli | | |
| .. 20 | Sampson | H.M.str | | Hand | Gulf of Pecheli | | |
| .. 21 | Minnesota | U. S. str | | DuPont | Gulf of Pecheli | | |

## SHIPPING IN HARBOUR

*And at Woosung.*

### MERCHANT VESSELS.

| VESSELS. | Date of Arrival | FLAG & RIG. | Tons | CAPTAIN. | CONSIGNEES. | DESTINATION | Intended despatch |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aden | Apr 19 | B. str. | 812 | Bernard | E. Warden, P. and O. Agent | Hkong & Amoy | 27 inst.* |
| Alliquis | Apr 20 | B. ship | 1125 | Paine | Jardine, Matheson and Co | | |
| Antagonist | Apr 6 | B. bark | 436 | Turner | Jas. Bowman and Co | Swatow | Early |
| Arcadia | Apr 12 | A. ship | 705 | Sherman | Russell and Co | | |
| Cairnsmore | Apr 7 | B. ship | 1085 | Bragg | Turner and Co | | |
| Carausius | Feb 14 | B. ship | 510 | Capon | E. Warden | | |
| Cossack | Apr 19 | A. bark | 586 | Ballard | Russell and Co | | |
| Eamont | Apr 17 | B. schr | 120 | Wilson | Dent, Beale and Co | Hongkong | sld 23d |
| E. W. van Dam van Isselt | Mar 16 | Du. bk | 713 | Kolm | Wm. Pustau and Co | Swatow | |
| Edith Rose | Mar 3 | A. ship | 510 | Nickersen | Russell and Co | New York | Early |
| Excelsior | Apr 4 | B. ship | 682 | Jones | Smith, Kennedy and Co | London | Early |
| Hafis | Mar 14 | Ha. bk | 499 | Hinrichsen | Harkort and Co | *Repairing* | |
| Hellespont | Apr 22 | B. str. | 330 | Crockett | Jardine, Matheson and Co | Hongkong | 28th inst |
| Howqua | Mar 30 | A. bark | 581 | Cartwright | Russell and Co | New York | Early |
| Industry | Apr 13 | B. ship | 592 | Reay | Harkort and Co | Hkong & Macao | 30th inst |
| Johannes Anthonius | Apr 21 | Du. sh | 720 | Metz | Dent, Beale and Co | | |
| John Masterman | Apr 19 | B. ship | 608 | Stewart | Order | | |
| Laura | Feb 27 | Old. bk | 500 | Miesegades | Wm. Pustau and Co | Swatow | |
| Louisa | Apr 18 | B. bark | 272 | Oliver | Dent, Beale and Co | | |
| Masden | Aug 23 | B. brig | 218 | Doble | A. R. Tilby | | |
| Meteor | Feb 28 | B. str. | 136 | Artis | Captain | | |
| Mima | Oct 20 | A. schr | 299 | | Capt. Gough | | |
| Nimrod | | B. bark | 234 | | David Sassoon, Sons and Co | | |
| Preciosa | Apr 4 | Sp. bk. | 254 | Lizarza | P. J. S. Loureiro | Manila | May 20 |
| Red Riding Hood | Apr 6 | B. ship | 720 | Rossiter | Jardine, Matheson and Co | Fuchau | Imdt. |
| Rémi | Apr 17 | B. str. | 322 | Laen | Rémi, Schmidt et Cie | | |
| Runnymede | Mar 27 | B. ship | 720 | Burrows | Jardine, Matheson and Co | London | Early |
| Sancho Panza | Mar 2 | A. ship | 875 | Bird | Russell and Co | New York | Early |
| Shamrock | Feb 14 | B. str. | 330 | Sullivan | Jas: Bowman and Co | Hongkong | Imdt. |
| Susanne & Elizabeth | Apr 16 | Du bk. | 740 | Ouweland | Dent, Beale and Co | | |
| Virginia | Mar 11 | Bre. bk | 302 | Franke | Wetmore, Williams and Co | Amoy | Imdt. |

* At daylight, with the Mails for Europe.

## SHIPS OF WAR IN HARBOR & AT THE ENTRANCE OF THE RIVER.

| Names | Class | Guns | Tons | Crew | Commander | Horse-power |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fury | H M p-whl st sl | 6 | .. | 165 | C T Leckie | 515 |
| Highflyer | H M sc-st corvt | 21 | .. | 260 | C F A Shadwell | 250 |
| Meurthe | H I M steamer | 12 | .. | .. | Dariès | .. |

## RECEIVING SHIPS—*AT WOOSUNG.*

| VESSELS. | FLAG & RIG. | Tons | CAPTAIN. | OWNERS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ann Welsh | B. bark | 341 | Endicott | Augustine Heard and Co. |
| Ariel | B. ship | 592 | | P. F. Cama and Co |
| Emily Jane | B. ship | 427 | Vincent | Dent, Beale and Co. |
| Folkstone | B. ship | 406 | | Jardine, Matheson and Co. |
| Lady Hayes | B. bark | 384 | Baylis | Jardine, Matheson and Co. |
| Sea Horse | B. brig | 202 | Keppel | Pestonjee Framjee Cama and Co |
| Swallow | B. bark | 343 | Henderson | Lindsay and Co. |
| Wellington | B. bark | 472 | Bennett | David Sassoon, Sons and Co |

## VESSELS EXPECTED.

From *London*—Lady McDonald, 17th Nov.; Dennis Hill, 23d Dec.; Julia, 24th do.; Chrysolite, 11th Jany.; Wellington, 15th do.; Mirage, 9th Feby.; and Beemah, 15th do.

From *Liverpool*—Jubilee, 5th Dec.; and Spirit of the Age, 27th Jany.

From *New York*—Tartar, 22d Oct.

## COMPARATIVE STATEMENT *of the* EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI.

| Year ending 30th June, | *Total Black* | *Total Green* | TEA *Total Pounds* | SILK *Total Bales* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1844-45, | | | 3,800,627 | 6,421 |
| 1845-46, | | | 12,459,988 | 15,192 |
| 1846-47, | | | 12,494,140 | 15,972 |
| 1847-48, | | | 15,711,142 | 21,176 |
| 1848-49, | | | 18,303,074 | 18,134 |
| 1849-50, | | | 22,363,370 | 15,237 |
| 1850-51, | | | 36,722,540 | 17,213 |
| 1851-52, | | | 57,675,000 | 20,631 |
| 1852-53, | | | 69,431,000 | 28,076 |
| 1853-54, | | | 50,343,847 | 58,319 |
| 1854-55, | 45,385,816 | 34,835,429 | 80,221,245 | 53,965 |
| 1855-56, | 29,115,273 | 30,184,693 | 59,299,966 | 57,463 |
| 1856-57, | 12,470,686 | 28,443,704 | 40,914,390 | 92,160 |

| | TO GREAT BRITAIN, *(direct)*, HONGKONG *and* PORTS BEYOND. | | | | TO THE UNITED STATES. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Year ending 30th June, | *Black Tea* | *Green Tea* | TEA *Total Lbs.* | SILK *Total Bales* | *Black Tea* | *Green Tea* | TEA *Total Lbs.* | SILK *Total Bales* |
| 1847-48, | | | 11,372,141 | 19,117 | 226,636 | 1,514,151 | 1,740,787 | |
| 1848-49, | | | 12,310,363 | 15,915 | 616,257 | 2,370,075 | 2,986,332 | 35 |
| 1849-50, | | | 13,867,497 | 13,162 | 1,648,829 | 3,974,879 | 5,623,708 | 415 |
| 1850-51, | | | 21,687,816 | 15,325 | 3,751,899 | 7,316,641 | 11,068,540 | 250 |
| 1851-52, | | | 31,225,000 | 20,335 | 3,600,000 | 14,400,000 | 18,000,000 | 295 |
| 1852-53, | | | 38,664,100 | 24,803 | 2,934,700 | 19,965,600 | 22,900,300 | 531 |
| 1853-54, | | | 29,856,188 | 55,185 | 3,118,200 | 13,584,200 | 16,702,400 | 1,074 |
| 1854-55, | 39,586,059 | 10,428,036 | 50,014,095 | 53,965 | 1,154,573 | 22,584,308 | 23,738,881 | |
| 1855-56, | 24,668,430 | 8,543,424 | 33,211,854 | 56,275 | 289,442 | 20,650,537 | 20,939,979 | 1,188 |
| 1856-57, | 10,607,084 | 10,794,487 | 21,401,571 | 90,523 | 381,553 | 16,886,572 | 17,268,125 | 1,637 |

## EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI, *from* 1*st July*, 1856, *to* 30*th June*, 1857,
*Corrected from the Custom-House Returns.*

| DESTINATION. | BLACK TEA. Lbs. | GREEN TEA Lbs. | TEA. Total Lbs. | SILK Total Bales |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| To GREAT BRITAIN (direct), | 10,607,084 | 10,794,487 | 21,401,571 | 54,725* |
| HONGKONG and PORTS BEYOND, | | | | 35,798* |
| AUSTRALIA, | 286,144 | 184,576 | 470,720 | |
| THE NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES, | | 275,026 | 275,026 | |
| THE CONTINENT, | 1,195,905 | 303,043 | 1,498,948 | |
| THE UNITED STATES, | 381,553 | 16,886,572 | 17,268,125 | 1,637 |
| Total | 12,470,686 | 28,443,704 | 40,914,390 | 92,160 |

* Includes 10,679 bales Thrown, 1,860 Coarse, and 425 Waste.

## EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI *to* GREAT BRITAIN, *(direct)*,
*From 1st July*, 1857, *to dates.*

| Sailed | Ship's Name. | Tons | For | *Black Tea* | *Green Tea* | TEA *Total Pounds* | SILK *Total Bales* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total from 1st July to 31st Dec. 1857—in 27 ships | | | | 13,737,311 | 2,531,486 | 16,268,797 | 25,414 |
| Jan 10 | Britannia | 552 | London | 653,500 | 15,100 | 668,600 | 358 |
| .. 15 | Harkaway | 898 | London | 734,619 | 296,696 | 1,031,315 | 361 |
| .. 16 | Harwood | 462 | London | 407,502 | 91,325 | 498,827 | 556 |
| Feb 2 | Eliza & Hester | 373 | London | 424,032 | 7,892 | 431,924 | 41 |
| .. 12 | Vanguard | 626 | London | 604,900 | 139,100 | 744,000 | 38 |
| .. 15 | Anglo Saxon | 700 | London | 635,318 | 217,592 | 852,910 | 634 |
| .. 16 | Mary Ann Wilson | 944 | London | 742,179 | 324,594 | 1,066,773 | 557 |
| Mar 10 | Abdul Medjid | 399 | London | 354,568 | 199,179 | 553,747 | 35 |
| .. 16 | Tung-yu | 1136 | London | 982,227 | 401,549 | 1,383,776 | 53 |
| .. 23 | Herculean | 530 | London | 357,700 | 242,800 | 600,500 | 165 |
| .. 23 | Invincible | 657 | London | 499,055 | 342,340 | 791,395 | 277 |
| .. 29 | Hoang Ho | 600 | London | 375,689 | 333,481 | 709,170 | |
| Apr 10 | Sea Star, | 590 | London | 598,381 | 137,296 | 735,677 | 246 |
| .. 15 | Chebucto | 408 | London | 173,460 | 256,233 | 429,693 | 56 |
| .. 16 | Star of the East | 1219 | London | 454,258 | 780,888 | 1,235,146 | 952 |
| .. 19 | Confucius | 510 | London | 447,520 | 63,859 | 511,379 | 626 |

## EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK, *from* SHANGHAI *to the* UNITED STATES,
*From 1st July*, 1857.

| Sailed | Ship's Name. | Tons | For | *Black Tea* | *Green Tea* | TEA *Total Pounds* | *Raw Silk.* Peculs | *Other Silk* | *Silk Piece Goods* Pieces |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total from 1st July to 31st Dec., 1857—in 9 vessels | | | | 230,416 | 8,467,608 | 8,698,024 | 1,172:04 | 5 bales<br>25 cases | 15,475 |
| Jan 9 | Surprise | 1261 | New York | | 1,069,300 | 1,069,300 | 14:40 | | |
| .. 13 | Endeavor | 1137 | do | | 1,096,500 | 1,096,500 | | | 600 |
| Feb 4 | Eagle Wing | 1174 | do | | 1,149,450 | 1,149,450 | | | |
| .. 12 | Canvass Back | 731 | do | | 766,748 | 766,748 | 18:74 | | 250 |
| Mar 29 | Union | 1012 | do | 28,575 | 789,254 | 817,829 | 18:75 | | |
| Apr 11 | Robin Hood | 1181 | do | | 1,120,828 | 1,120,828 | 30.40 | | 200 |

## EXPORT *of* TEA *from* SHANGHAI *to the* NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES,
*From 1st July*, 1857.

| Sailed | Ship's Name. | Tons | For | *Black Tea* | *Green Tea* | TEA *Total Pounds.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jan 30 | Cambalu | 456 | Montreal | 43,914 | 584,148 | 628,062 |

## EXPORT *of* TEA *from* SHANGHAI *to the* SOUTH AUSTRALIAN COLONIES *(direct)*,
*From 1st July*, 1857.

| Sailed | Ship's Name. | Tons | For | *Black Tea* | *Green Tea* | TEA *Total Pounds.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Oct 4 | Afrika | 362 | Sydney | 262,789 | 54,327 | 317,116 |
| .. 19 | Banca | 243 | Melbourne vid Fuchau | 78,173 | 4,376 | 82,549 |
| Jan 24 | Lemuella | 403 | Sydney | | | 392,105 |

## EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI *to the* CONTINENT,
*From 1st July*, 1857.

| Sailed | Ship's Name | Tons | For | *Black Tea* | *Green Tea* | TEA *Total Pounds* | SILK *Total Bales* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Oct 25 | Wynaud | 521 | Rotterdam vid Fuchau | 307,471 | 25,186 | 332,657 | |
| Nov 22 | Mansart | 555 | Havre | 324,230 | 96,717 | 420,947 | 98 |
| Feb 18 | Cæsarowitsch | 580 | Cronstadt | 253,172 | | 253,172 | |

## EXPORT *of* SILK *from* SHANGHAI COASTWISE,
*From 1st July*, 1857, *to dates.*

| Sailed | Ship's Name. | Tons | For | SILK *Total Bales* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total from 1st July to 31st Dec., 1857—in 20 vessels | | | | 20,679 |
| Jan 7 | Yang-tze, str., | 700 | Hongkong | 167 |
| .. 8 | Rémi, str., | 322 | do | 360 |
| .. 21 | Lady Mary Wood, str., | 650 | do | 617 |
| .. 23 | Yang-tze, str., | 700 | do | 88 |
| .. 28 | Hellespont, str., | 330 | do | 10 |
| Feb 7 | Formosa, str., | 750 | do | 769 |
| .. 20 | Lady Mary Wood, str., | 650 | do | 119 |
| Mar 6 | Formosa, str., | 450 | do | 397 |
| .. 21 | Lady Mary Wood, str., | 650 | do | 971 |
| .. 31 | Yang-tze, str., | 700 | do | 22 |
| Apr 3 | Hellespont, str., | 330 | do | 100 |
| .. 4 | Formosa, str., | 1040 | do | 1,397 |
| .. 15 | Lady Mary Wood, str., | 650 | do | 1,262 |
| .. 19 | Yang-tze, str., | 700 | do | 898 |

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